SPAIN.

Republican Movement from Cartagens Against Siege How the Red Flag Fared in the Naval Retreat

YELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 14, 1874. A persion of the force which took part in the tege of Cartagens has marched against the

Condition of the City of Cartagens-The Red Fing During and After the

MADRID, Jan. 14, 1874. The government forces on occupying Cartagena ound the fortifications and buildings badly THE RED PLAG IN RETREAT-REFUGEES CAPTURED

AND JUNTA MEMBERS SURRENDERED. One of the insurgent steamers which attempted o escape has been captured with a large number

The Mendez Nunez, with another party of insurcents, succeeded in reaching a port of France, nto which she was pursued by a French man-of

The members of the Junta surrendered the iron blad Numancia to the French authorities at Merspl-Kebir and the tricolor now flies at her mast-

ENGLAND.

Discount on Change and at the Bank-Bullion to the Bank on Balance.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1874. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on rovernment securities is 3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three he bills is 3% per cent, which is % per cent solow the Bank of England rate.

It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange hat the rate of discount of the Bank of England rill be lowered to-morrow. BULLIAN ON RALANCE TO THE RANK

gland on balance to-day is £92,000. Tie Tichborne Claimant's Defence d-Lady Radeliffe's Honor Again

mount of bullion gone into the Bank of

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1874. In the Tichborne case Dr. Kenealy to-day conled his closing speech for the defence. He de-ded a verdict for the claimant, declaring that ne preponderence of unshaken evidence in his

He maintained that the charges against Lady

FRANCE.

The Municipal Control Bill Under Debate in the Assembly.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VERSAILLES, Jan. 14, 1874.

In the Assembly to-day the general debate on the at providing for the nomination of members by a government was concluded, and the Chambers red, by a vote of 378 year to 316 nays, to pro sed to the discussion of the clauses of the bill.

MEXICO.

Songressional Adjournment-Opposition to the Presidential Policy-Executive Consultation—Railway Interesis— Provincial Agitation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 5, Via HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1874.

ss will adjourn its session on the 15th strong opposition to President Lerdo de Tejada is forming. Some of the journals which lirst changed their political complexion to the

tion were formerly government organs. Leon Guzman has resigned the Attorney General thip because of alleged ill health. He condemns ident Lerdo's policy because the latter dis approved of Guzman's action while in Washington dent Lerdo has summoned all the State Sovernors to the national capital to discuss affairs

RAILWAY INTERESTS. A majority in Congress of five for the Vera Cruz Lailroad proposition is considered certain. The Mexican company who have received the ion for the construction of the International Railroad are unable to begin work for want of funds and credit at home and abroad.

PILLAGE IN TEPIC. Dompostella, in the district of Tepic. BEVOLUTION AND BRLIGION.

The revolution in Yucatan continues. Two legslatures have organized. The federal command ent is moving against the insurgents.

Religious disturbances in the city of Mexico have STRAMSHIP SUBSIDY. Congress has approved of the continuation of

the subvention to the Alexander steamship line. Trial by Jury Proclaimed-A Minister's Resignation Announced to the People

MATAMORAS, Jan. 14, 1874. The right of trial by jury has been establish the State of Tamanlipas in criminal cases, the law having been proclaimed with great solemnity by the civil and military authorities in the plaza lury trials have heretofore been unknown to the

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP. The Voz Publica announces that Leon Guzman Attorney General of Mexico, has resigned because he was not in accord with President Lerdo in his dministration of the national government.

CUBA.

The Spanish Army To Be Reinforced-Insular Finance and Colonial Project for Customs Collection-The Labor and Wages Question.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1874. The Madrid government have telegraphed that they will send reinforcements of troops to the

The Junta of the debt wants the expenses of the ingo and Mexico expeditions declared a St. Domingo and Mexico expeditions declared a sational debt, although they declare that the island treasury will ultimately pay them. CUSTOMS DUES.

The Junta also favors the payment of Customi es half in gold and half in Spanish bank notes; the issue of a forced loan of \$30,000,000 in three innts, the whole to be issued within one ear, and an additional loan of \$30,000,000 in Amusi instalments of \$5,000,000 each, beginning

The plans of the Junta have been handed to aptain General Jovellar for his approval. THE LABOR QUESTION. The strikes of the ship carpenters and tailors

have ended. The city scavengers and the work-men in Lambden's foundry are now on a strike.

THE LOUISIANA LABOR BIOTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1874. A company of State militia and one Gatling gun were despatched this evening to Terrebonne were despited the second to refrece the parish to prevent any further disturbances arising out of the labor riots in that section. A detachment of State cavalry will leave to-morrow.

As far as heard from at the State House only one person had been injured thus far, and there appears to be made more excitement than serious

GEORGIA Mosting of the State Legislature.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14, 1874
The Legislature met here to-day. The Governor in his Message speaks very cheer-fully of the condition of the affairs of the State. The total public debt is \$8,000,000. He recommends

the establishment of a department of agriculture for the State. The estimated value of taxable property is \$250,000,000.

A resolution was introduced in the Senata, deploring the action of our representatives in Congress on the salary grab, and approving the action of Congress yesterday in the restoration of the law of 1866.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE ELECTION OUES.

JACKSON, Jan. 14, 1873. The State election question was before the Su-preme Court to-day. A motion was made by the counsel for the Ames party, and argued at length, to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. The Court took the matter under advisement, and will decide the question of jurisdiction to-morrow.

OHIO. Election of United States Senator.

Both houses in joint session to-day re-elected Hon. Allen G. Thurman, democrat, to the United

Meeting of the Logislature-Condemns tion of the Salary Bill and a Robuke for President Grant.

Pas Morras, Jan. 14, 1874.
The Senate met at ten o'clock yesterday morning and elected the officers nominated by the reolican caucus on Monday. A resolution con who voted for it, instructing the lows represenwho voted for it, instructing the lows representatives in Congress to vote for its repeal, and, if practicable, for a law requiring the return to the Treasury of all back pay drawn under it, declaring the action of the President in signing the bill unwise, contrary to the best interests of the country and meriting, as it receives, the unqualified disapproval of the people of lows, was offered and adopted unanimously, together with an amendment declaring it unfortunate for the democratic party that a greater proportion of its members voted for the bill than of the republican party.

The House balloted 25 times during the day for Speaker, each ballot resulting in a tie.

WIECONSIN.

Meeting of the State Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 14, 1874.
The Wisconsin Legislature met to-day. The Senate was organized by the republicans, who had one of a majority. The Assembly was organized by the reformers, who nad is majority. Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, was elected speaker. Governor Taylor's message will be delivered to-morrow. It is reported to be a lengthy document, largely devoted to State affairs.

The Senatorial Election-A Representative Arrested.

St. Louis, Jan. 14, 1874. says:— 'In the Senatorial contest Osborn seems to have the inside track, his friends claiming 40 votes on the first ballot, Phillips probably being the next in strength. in strength.

Ropresentative Rogers, of Neosha county, was arrested to-day on a charge of perjury, it being alleged that he swore falsely in order to affect an organization in his county.

THE CANAL BOARD.

An Inquiry Looking Towards Setrench

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1874. At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, on motion of Mr. Willers, Secretary of State, the following resolution was adopted :-

Resolved, That it be referred to the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners, with the Audi-tor of the Canal Department, to Inquire into and report to this Board what reduction may, without detriment to the management of the canals, be made in the number of canal superintendents and other canal officers ap-pointed by this Board, and also, what reduction, if any, can be made in the saisries and compensation of officials who receive their appointment from this Board.

NEW MEXICO.

Desperate Outrages by Texan Desperadoes-Wholesale Slaughter of Caoffending Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14, 1014 publican has a letter from Santa Fé, New Mexico, dated January 7, which gives an account of a series of bloody tragedies that occurred in Lincoln county last month. It appears that on the 1st of December a party of Texan desperadoes visited a resort of the demi-monde in the town of Placitos, created a disturbance and used revolvers freely. A constable of the town, Juan Martin, ordered the rufflans to desist, whereupon they riddled him with bullets. Martine's posse Martin, ordered the ruffians to desist, whereupon they riddled him with bullets. Martine's posse returned the fire, and filled three desperadoes. The remainder fied to the ranch of the Herald brothers, six miles distant, where three The remainder fied to the ranch of the Herald brothers, six miles distant, where, three days later, they killed two farmers. A day or two after this affair Sheriff Miller, with a posse of 20 men, went to the Heralds' ranch to arrest the murderers, but was met by 50 well armed men and forced to retreat. A few days subsequent to tals, and while a wedding party was in progress at the residence of laidore Patross, in the same neighborhood, the same rang of desperadoes surrounded the house, butter in the doors and windows and commenced an indisoriminate fitting upon the men, wemen and children assembled there. Six men were killed on the spot and four women seriousty, perhaps mortally, wounded. The assassins them fed to their stronghold, where they still dely the authorities. The matter was reported to the Governor by the Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace, the only judicial authorities of the county who declared their inability to make arrests; but up to the time this letter was written the Governor was not known to have taken any action.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1874. The third annual Convention of the Millers' Na. tional Association met at McCormick's Hall to-day, with rather a limited attendance. Jacob Barnes of Michigan, President of the association, occupie

The Committee on Transportation, appointed at the last meeting of the association, submitted a report through their chairman, F. P. Earl, which

report through their chairman, F. P. Earl, which recites the disadvantages under which miliers labor in the matter of ireights, and submits a resolution urging upon transportation lines the consideration of the following requests:—

Pirst—That flour in packages have precedence of shipment and rates over wheat in bulk.

Second—That a tariff of rates be adjusted upon an equitable basis, without discrimination or prejudice to the interest of millers.

Third—That uniformity and steadiness of rates be maintained—a matter of the utmost importance, without which there can be really no permanency in the market.

A general discussion of the subject of transportation then took place, Measrs. White, of Cleveland, Warren, of Wisconsin, and others participating. Pending a vote upon the reports the Committee on Publication submitted a report which declares the necessity for a national millers' journal, and recommends the establishment of such a paper at New York, Cleveland or Chicago by the National Association.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874. The Senate, in executive session to-day, conrmed the following nominations:-

Robert W. Hughes, to be United States Judge for the Eastern district of Virginia. United States Attorneys—Nathan Webb for Maine, Oscar A. Myers for the Southern district of Florida, George R. Peck for Kansas and H. B. Swoop for the Western district of Pennsylvania. United States Marshals—S. S. Marble for Maine and Thomas F. Purnell for the Western district of

and Thomas F. Purnell for the Western district of Texas.

Pension Agents—Seth M. Barber at Cleveland, Ohio, and Daniel Burton at Wilmington, Del.

Indian Agents—Joel B. Vosburg for the Indians of the Two Rivers Agency, Cal.; Charles H. Robertsijor Greas Nemaha Agency, Policy, R. F. May for Blackfeet Agency, Montana, and Edmond Palmer for Grand River Agency, Dakota.

Indian Inspectors—J. D. Bevier, of Michigan, and William Van Dever, of Iowa.

Lieutenant Colonel George Grook, of the Twestythird infantry, to be Brigadier General, vice Philip St. George Cook, retired.

Postmasters—Gilbert Robertson at Troy, N. Y.: Lawrence Hamlin at Owassa, Mich.; John K. Loring at Waterloo, N. Y.; James E. Dean at Fishkill, N. Y.; W. T. Jones at Chanute, Kan.; John K. Johnston at Crete, Neb.; William M. Morrison at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

RESCUE OF LOST PISHERMEN.

Bosron, Jan. 14, 1874.

Frank Miller and Patrick O'Neil, who left the Gloucester fishing schooner Tubal Cain on the Newfoundland Fishing Banks, October 20, to set trawis and were lost in the fog, were picked up, after six days of exposure in an open boat, by a Norwegian berk and have arrived in Lendon,

WASHINGTON.

Withdrawal of Cushing's Nomination for Chief Justice.

His Letter to the President Asking Such Action.

THE UNWORTHY METHOD OF HIS DEFEAT.

Schurz on Specie Payments and National Financial Faith.

Retrenchment to Exceed Twenty-five Millions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874. Withdrawal of the Nomination of Mr. Cushing for Chief Justice-His Letter the Fresident Requesting Such

Mr. Quahing sent a letter to the President to-day sking the withdrawal of his homination, and the resident acted accordingly in a communication to the Senate. Both documents are given below. The letter of Mr. Cushing to Jen Davis was not THE PHASIDENT'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 18, 1874.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:-Since nominating the Hon. Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United tates information has reached me which induce me to withdraw him from nomination as the highest judicial officer of the government, and I do. U. S. GRANT.

POSTSCRIPT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1974.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES After signing the above withdrawal I have re seived from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose nomination, it is proper to say, was made without his knowledge, a letter requesting the withdrawal of nis name, a copy of which is herewith attac U. S. GRANT.

LETTER OF MB. CUSHING.

TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR-Animated by the sense of profound gratitude for the honor you have done me in nominat-ing me to the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and perceiving that the continuance of my name before the Senate may be the cause or occasion of inconvenience to yourself or your political friends there, I respectfully request you to withdraw the noming

Permit me to add that the charges of disloyalty

to the Union and the constitution which have

been brought against me in this connection are utterly destitute of foundation in truth or in fac-I indignantly repel the imputation. In all the time anterior to the commencement of hostilities in the Southern States every act of my political life, in whatever relation of parties, was governed by the single dominant purpose of aiming to preserve the threatened integrity of the Union, and the avert from my country the calamity of its disruption and of consequent fratriciae carnage. How could such a purpose be promoted otherwise than by political association or personal intercourse with citizens of different States, including those of States professedly disaffected to the Union? Should the only possible means of laboring to prevent civil war be stigmatized as disloyaity to the constitution? Immediately on the occurrence of the first blow of hostility to the Union being struck in the State of South Carolina, I took my stand with the Union and its government. I publicly an nounced my adhesion to them in the most one quivocal terms. I tendered my services to the government in the field or in any other way which inglet testify my adelity to it, and I have continued from that day to this, as well in official for the path of unswerying devostor to the path of unswerying devostor to the subsequent events of its reconstruction, and of the successive amendments of the constitution, rendered mecasary by the changed conditions and relations of the severa whatever relation of parties, was governed by the sequent events of its reconstruction, and of the successive amendments of the constitution, rendered necessary by the changed conditions and relations of the several States of the United States and of their respective inhabitants. The recent amendments of the constitution, each and all of them, as they were in turn adopted, and the legislative acts for their enjorcement and for accomplishing reconstruction, had my co-operation and adhesion, and I have supported them constantly, if not in political debate, for which my comparatively reserved hebits of life afforded neither occasion nor opportunity, yet in legal continuor or in courts and in counsel or discussion. comparatively reserved habits of life afforded noither occasion nor opportunity, yet in legal opinion or in courts, and in counsel or discussion with officers of the government, members of Congress and private persons I entertained the same general respect for these amendments as for the other provisions of the constitution, and also rendered the special observance due to them as the just and necessary incidents of the reconstruction of the Union. While my nomination was undergoing consideration in the Senate it would have been unbecoming for me to speak in explanation of my acts or my opinions; but now, with relative indifference to whatever else may have been said, either honestly or maliciously, to my prejudice, it belongs to my sense of public duty, and it is my right to reamm and declare that I have never, in the long course of a not inactive life, done an act, uttered a word or conceived a thought of disloyalty to the constitution or the Union. I have the honor to be, very respectfully. C. CUSHING. constitution or the Umon. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Proceedings of the Caucus Which Con-

demned Cushing-Conduct of the Childlike Senstor from California-Text of the Dreadtul Letter.

The following particulars in regard to the publican caucuses yesterday have been ascertained :- The last 40 or 50 minutes of the morning caucus were almost wholly occupied by Senator Sargent in a detailed review of Mr. Cushing's public life from the time of President Tyler down to the present day, which he severely criticised, ar guing that confirmation ought not to be thought of for a moment. Calls were then made for vote, but Mr. Boutwell expressed a desire to reply, and the caucus accordingly adjourned, to him and other friends of Mr. Cushing such opportunity. Between tweive and one o'clock Mr. Sargent received an intimation from an undivulged source that a letter, damaging to Mr. Cushing, had been discovered in the rebel archives, and, leaving the Senate chamber, he went at once to the Wa Department to obtain it, if possible. He was in formed by Adjutant General Townsend that an order of the Secretary of War would be necessar; to authorize the furnishing of the desired copy and Mr. Sargent proceeded to the Executive M sion, where Secretary Beiknap was attending meeting of the Cabinet, who, with the President were at the time consulting the very document in question. General Belknap made Mr. Sargent's re quest known to the President, who at once said i should be complied with, as the newly discovered letter was one which it eminently consideration, A certified copy having been handed to Mr. Sargent he returned to the Capitol in time for the afternoon caucus. Mr. Bontwel took the floor according to agreement as soon as the caucus was called to order, made a speech of some length in of Mr. Cushing, and was followed by other friends of Mr. Cushing, as heretofore stated Mr. Sargent meanwhile reserving the important letter with a view to allowing everything to be could be said by any one present before putting an end to the discussion, as he anticipated by pro-ducing the document which had just come into his possession. Finally he obtained the floor and read with the closest attention. The result upon the

In the afternoon, before the republican Senators resumed their caucus session, Senator Sargent the fact that he had read an anonymous note in which it was stated that on the 21st of March, 1861, Caleb Cushing wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis mmending Archibald Roane, a clerk in the Attorney General's office, to Davis

CUSHING'S LETTER TO DAVIS, Numerous and conflicting versions have given of the contents of this letter, but the followng is a true copy of the original :-

ing is a true copy of the original:—

Washington, March 20, 1861.

Dear Sir—Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it, not in the view of anticipating administration favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this I take pleasure in assuring you—he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. De Bow's Review and other Southern works the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. While a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, predominant Herrary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has combined in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence, with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devouton to that which alone he can feel to be his country, namely, the Conlederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was apsentiments of devotion to that which alone he car feel to be his country, namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was ap-pointed. I most heartily commend him as a gen-terman and a man to your confidence and esteem, and I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant, Hon. JRPFERSON DAVIS, President of the Con-federate States.

The President a short time thereafter applied to the Secretary of War for the original of this letter, which was produced, it being found among the captured Confederate archives. The Presi-dent, on reading the letter, concluded to withdraw the nomination, and caused a communication to be written to the Senate for the purpose. The President, before he nominated Mr. Cushing, knew that that gentle-man had taken the States rights view of the questions which agitated the country just previous the breaking out of the late civil war; but when Fort Sumter was fired upon Mr. Cushing made a patriotic speech, and offered his services in a mili tary capacity to assist in putting down the rebellion. Other gentlemen had, like Mr. Cushing, declared their opinion that the government had no right to coerce a State; yet, when hostilities resulted, they were actively found on the side of the Union. But now that this letter to Jederson Davis had come to light, stating so broadly disunion views, the President, notwithstanding his high appreciation of Mr. Cushing's legal attain ments, resolved to withdraw his name, apprener sive that his opinions, as expressed in the past might injuriously affect the decisions of the Su preme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief Justice. A short time before the President's private secretary started for the Capitol the letter from Mr. Cushing, through General But ler, requesting the withdrawal of his nomi nation, was received by the President. The President detained the private secretary and added to the message of withdrawal the postscript given above. As soon as the postscript was written the private secretary left the Executive mansion for the purpose of delivering the message to the Senate. The message is accom-panied by the letter of Mr. Cushing to President Grant, to which reference is above made. The original letter of Mr. Cushing to Davis is in pos

The Puture Nominee Not Named-Mr

Cushing's Departure for Madrid. The President called an extra Cabinet meetin to-day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief Justiceship was considered. Nothing was concluded as to a new ince. It is supposed in official quarters that Mr. Cushing will soon leave Washington for

General Cushing Declines to Address the

Mexican Veterans To-Day. General Cushing has notified the Association of Mexican Veterans that he regrets that he will be unable to comply with his promise to deliver which is to meet in this city to-morrow. It is un derstood that General Negley, the member of Congress from the Pittsburg district, who was at officer of the Pennsylvania volunteers during the Mexican war, will be substituted as the orator of

Private advices received in this city from General Sickles announce that he is awaiting at Madrid his official letter of recall, on the reception of which he will leave that city and proceed to Lonion, where he will remain for two months on pri

Holders of Bonds Demanding Payment and Refusing to Exchange.

The holders of the five per cent loan of 1858 are asking for payment and refuse to exchange for the five per cent twenty year bonds. This is a sorry commentary on Mr. Schurz's assertion that we can never be better prepared for the resumption of specie payments than now. The Treasury Department is somewhat disconcerted over this, and Secretary Richardson, in this regard, together with the necessity of having to recall the Treasury representatives negotiating with the Syndicate at London, is generally muddled on the financial question, but avows that he is going to wait to see what estimation of the leading financial men of both houses, he does not amount to much and does not know enough of finance to help the solution of the financial problem. In fact, a movement is quietly ong the financial minds of the Senate to accomplish this themselves.

Schurz in the Senate Scorches the Flims Financial Policy of the Country-Postal

In the Senate to-day Mr. Conkling offered memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York asking for an investigation into the mercantile marine of New York, and that a school of instruction in navigation might be established. with the use of some unemployed vessels of th navy and the detail of naval officers as instructors. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and will meet respectful attention as a ver worthy project. After a few other unimportant West, rose nervously intent on the bill pending to secure specie payments, and delivered himself during two hours and a half of an exhaustive essay replete with authorities and able in its handling of the subject, upon the general financial condition and future of the country. He was opposed to expansion, and scorned, most pluckily, the plans proposed by Messrs. Boutwell, Ferry, of Michigan and Morton. But he will receive a return, with interest, from these gentlemen in due course. He severely reprehended the present financial policy of our government, and charged that it was debasing the coin of realm, and that Congress was responsible for producing the panic. He quoted from several foreign political economists to sustain his argument. Mr. Boutwell and he, as also Mr. Morton and Mr. Ferry, nad occasional tilts, Mr. Schurz character izing the advocacy of Mr. Boutwell as "the donothing policy." The present time, he said, was the best to correct the difficulties we are encountering, and now was the time to commence the resumption of specie payments, by which everything was to be benefited. He enumerated, in ion, strong reasons for his views. On the as being the result of much preparation and as re fecting the liberal republican view, which is opposed to the House plan of inflation. Mr. Schurz will be followed by almost every member in the Sename, nearly all having prepared speeches advo cating a plan peculiar and individual in each case of return to specie payments and to better the national finances. During the morning hour, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, pitched into Mr. Ramsey's report from the Committee on Post Offices and Roads, and exposed many of the fundamental deficiencies in the Post Office Department. He complained that under Postmaster General Creswell's management the postal business had in-creased in cost of service from \$15,000,000 to \$33,000,000, though the franking privilege was abolished. There are several rods in pickle for Creswell, and Ramsey will have all he can do to sustain him and the bul in the Senate. Morrill strongly emphasized the fact that he had discovered the carrying of freight to be 300 per cent cheaper in cost than carrying intelligence, and in the demonstration of this last commodity he is

after the committee and the Postmaster General

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's speech the

several nominations of minor importance.

The Prospect of Reduction of the Civil List Growing Brighter-The Surplus Medical and Law Students in the Treasury Department.

The Committee on Appropriations, at their secting to-day, compared notes with regard to the labors of the sub-committees charged with the 12 regular appropriation bills. The result gave a favorable showing in the line of reduction. There is now no doubt that the committee are carrying out their desire to make a reduction of at least \$25,000,000, and are encouraged to think that the amount may reach a larger figure. The chairman of the committee is now busily engaged on the Legislative. Executive and Judicial bill, and expects to have it ready for consideration in committee within two weeks. It is in this bill that all the salaries for the civil embranches of the government are included. Th exact number of clerical reductions which will be made has not yet been reached, though it is understood that it will be extremely large. Information has come into possession of the committee that the number of employes in the Preasury Department is even greater than repre ented in the official register. It has also come to light that many of the clerks are engaged in pursuing professional studies either in law or medicine, and devote most o their time during office hours to the preparation of themselves for their classes. which meet in the evenings. Both the Columbian and Georgetown universities have law and medical departments. These are presided over by the best legal and medical talent and afford excellen acilities for the study of those professions. But while there is no objection to any employe of the government availing himself of the opportunities thus afforded it is not considered proper that the government should be deprived of a just return of service for the com-pensation he receives. This is considered a very convincing evidence that the public service would not suffer were the rolls of the civil list reduced 25 per cent, as proposed by the chairman of the Appropriation Committee, of all the executive departments. That of the Navy is the only one in which there has been a material reduction of clerical force since the rebellion. In the Secretary's office proper 15 clerks were stricken off the rolls as soon is the business incident to the war was closed up and the naval establishment reduced to a peace footing. The Bureaus, which had largely increased responsibility during the war, have also been re luced, the number in each varying from two to eleven clerks, the highest number being in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. The lowest number is in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. It is considered that the clerical force of this department will afford an excellent basis of reduction in the others. The office business of the Navy is performed with the same efficiency as it was when the force was twice as large. At the time of cutting down the force there were serious complaints of the impracticability of keeping up the books and accounts. The necessities of the case, however, have proved otherwis It is thought that the same principle will apply to all the departments increased by the additional

labors called for by the war. Improved Postal Intercourse with Australia.

The first steamer of the new line which carries the mail to the Australasian colonies via the Sandwich and the Fiji Islands will leave San Francisco on the 31st. Correspondence should be forwarded to the San Francisco Distributing Post Office. The rates of postage are 10 cents to the Sandwich Islands and 12 cents to the Australian colonies. Prepayment is required. The Postmaster General of New South Wales was at the Post Office Department to-day and arranged with Postmaster General Creswell a postal treaty which will probably be executed to-morrow. It will provide for an exchange of mails by the new line of steamers on the same terms as those already es tablished with the Postal Convention of New Zea-

Improvement of the Channel Between Staten Island and New Jersey.

Mr. Amos Clarke, Jr., of New Jersey, yesterday presented in the House a bill to appropriate noney for the improvement of the navigation of the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey. The bill appropriates \$50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the deepening and widening of the chumat he-tween Staten Island and New Jersey. This work is rendered necessary on account of the immense tonnage-say of about 12,000,000-that must pass through this channel to find an exit from the ter minus of several large carriers, to wit:—The Deta-ware and Raritan Canal, of coal, 4,000,000 tons, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in other products, 1,500,000 tons; Elizabethport, in coal, 3,000,000 tons; Elizabethport, in iron and other freight, about 250,000 tons; all other vessels, from careful estimates, 3,500,000 tons. These estimates should be doubled, as these vessels return heavily ireighted with merchandise for these several carriers. The removal of these obstructions is a matter of more than mere local importance, and concerns not only the entire coasting trade of New Jersey but also of Fennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina. New York and the entire Eastern States. The manufacturers of New England are also deeply interested in the removal of the obstructions, as the Staten Island Sound constitutes the natural outlet for the coal, minerals and other products of the States above mentioned. In the one article of coal an immense saving to consumers would accrne. By the removal of these obstructions risks are lessened and values improved.

A Characteristic Appointment by the President.

The republican Congressional delegation from Tennessee were not in a particularly good humor with the President to-day. With the exception of Lewis, the member from the Mempais district, they had all united in the recommendation of gentleman named Sherman for the position of district of Tennessee. They felt confident of suc district of Tennessee. They felt confident of success, as the Attorney General had sent the name to the President, with his official recommendation as the head of the Department of Justice. But the President, notwithstanding the request of almost the entire delegation, appointed Mr. Eaton, who had only the endorsement of the Memphis member, the appointee being, as well as the member backing him, a carpet-bagger, while Mr. Sherman is a native of the State, every way competent and a stauch Unionist throughout the war. The republican members say that, all things being equal, the true policy is to appoint those native to the soil who have been loyal under the most trying circumstances.

The Centennial Commission and the House Centennial Committee. The Centennial Exposition Commission, under Mr. A. F. Gossern, Director General of Ohio, are in this city. This commission is composed of gentle-men appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories Among them is Mr. Beckwith, of New York, who was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1857, and to that recently held at Vienna. He is recommended as a world-wide authority on matters relating to international expositions. The Centennial Committee of the House will hold a special meeting to-morrow morning for consultation with Mr. Beckwith and the Director General. This is the first meeting which has been held at Washington. On Friday evening next the members of the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs will, by invitation of the Centennial Committee of the House, meet the commissioners at Willard's for the purpose of examining the plans of the proposed buildings and the grounds, together with the means of approach for persons, and the manner of taking care of the articles for exhibition. It is understood the commissioners will also exhibit views of all the buildings in which international exhibitions have been held. The object of holding the meeting of the commission in this city appears to be to familiarize Congress and the administration with the magnitude of the undertaking which our people nave embarked in under the auspices of the government.

Woman's Vote in Utah as an Agent Against Polygamy. authority on matters relating to international

Against Polygamy. The subject of woman suffrage was before the House Committee on Territories to-day. Mr. Will-

cox, a delegate from the New York Women's Suffrage Society, said that woman suffrage in Utah originated in an address before the same committee five years ago. Delegate Cannon, of that Territory, admitted this statement was substantially correct. Mr. Willcox claimed the enfranchisement was first proposed as the only practicable mode of extirpating polygamy and that it would have that effect if the socrecy of the vote was secured by abolishing the marking of ballots with numbers or otherwise; that till this secrecy was secured woman suffrage had not had a fair trial, and said further that the woman sugrage element

was unanimets on this question and that in the forthcoming political combination this element would be powerful. Mrs. Helneman of Pittsburg, Agent of the Pennsylvanis Woman Suffrage Society, and if suffrage could be taken from women it should be taken from men for the same reason. She objected to the extension of the common law of 1776 over the women of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Carey stated the Poland bill, which he would accept, simply operated to substitute the common for the civil iaw, where not modified by decisions and legislation in Utah. To this Mr. Willicox assented, and Mr. McKee, chairman of the committee, stated that the committee desired this, and nothing more. Mr. Garey said the Mormons enfranchised the women of Gtah to ontwote the Gentiles, and they had no purpose or desire to elevate their women thereby. This latter allegation was emphatically contradicted by Mr. Cannon. was unanimous on this question and may in the

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the National Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874. The National Oheap Transportation Convention met this worning in Lyceum Hall, the Hou. Josiah Quincy in the chair. Mr. Quincy, in his address, advocated legislative restrictions on rail-roads in the matter of freights, &c., and also the construction of the great national water lines. He referred to the Niagara Canal, the Atlantic and Great Western, the James River and Kanawha, and the improvement of the Mississippi, Onio, Tennessee, Cumbertand and other rivers. His speech elicited great applause, especially that portion of it declaring the industrial interests of all sections so closely connected that no one could suffer without the other also suffer ing. No business was transacted except the appointment of a committee on credentials, of which pointment of a committee on credentials, of which Colonel B. W. Probel, of Georgia, is chairman. The convention adjourned till two o'clock P. M. Colonel Lewis D. Thoman, of lows, is here. The States are quite generally represented. Many members of Congress are delegates, among whom are Senator Sherman, Representatives Poland, White, of Alabama, and others. These gentlemen have credentials from the Governors of their respective States.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon session of the Cheap Tranporta-tion Convention the Committee on Credentials re-ported qualified delegates from 16 States and te-District of Columbia. Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, offered Resolved, That a committee on water routes, consisting of one member from each state and Territory represented, be appointed by the Chair, to whom all memorias and resolutions on the subject shall be re-

memorials and resolutions on the subject shall be referred.

Upon motion Canada was included and the resolution was adopted. The roll of States was called and the following delegates were named as the Committee on Water Routes:—Alabama, Alexander White; Virginia, Joseph Segar; District of Columbia, James G. Barrett; Georgia, Colonel R. W. Trobel; Illinois, James M. Allen; lowa, Colonel R. W. Trobel; Illinois, James M. Allen; lowa, Colonel R. W. Trobel; Illinois, James M. Allen; lowa, Colonel R. W. H. Abell. The other States called failed to nominate, and the committee as named was empowered to add to the same one from each state. The Convention decided to appoint a Committee on Raifcoad Transportation in a similar manner. The call of States was repeated, and the following delegates were named, with authority to fill, not to exceed one from each State and Territory:—Alabama, Charles Pelham; Colorado, Colonel W. W. Greenwood; District of Columbia, James G. Barrett; Georgia, O. A. Lochroine; Illinois, Stephen R. Moore; Iowa, Colonel A. B. Smedley; Massachusetts, Josiah Quincy; Minnesota, Dr. Thomas Foster; Missouri, Charles H. Howland; New York, F. B. Thurber; South Carolina, W. Lawton; Tennessee, William Maxwell; Vermont, Hon. Luke P. Poland; Virginia, O. N. Derman.

The Chair introduced to the Convention Judge

South Carolina,
Maxwell: Vermont, Hon. Luxe 1.
ginia, 0, N. Derman.
The Chair introduced to the Convention Judge
The Chair introduced to the Convention Judg The Chair introduced to the Convention Judge Poland, of Vermonit, who expressed his interest in the purposes of the Convention, but would deier any suggestions until measures were proposed by the Convention and he had duly considered them. He considered the subject of cheap transportation one of equal and weighty importance to the North, South, East and West. While the West deserves the credit of its agitation, the East was ready to join in cordial support. Cheap breadstuffs were as important to New England as to the West, and the East is as auxious to ship its wares westward at cheap rates as those in the West who buy them are to lessen their cost. He hoped 10 be present as often during the sessious of the Convention as his duties might permit.

permit.
The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

ACQUITTED.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1874. In the Sparrobush murder case, tried at Gosnen, in this county, to-day, the prisoner, Valentine Hicks, was acquitted.

A.—Rupture.—Since the Invention of the ELASTIC TRUSS, sold at 683 Broadway, the im-postors of the metal springs and wretched "linger pads" advertise their worthless "clastic" and band trusses, belts, 2c.

A.—Chocolat Menier.—Menier's Essence Of COCOA OR FAMILY CHCCOLATE defles all bones competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Establition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and contectioners. Depot, 40 Beaver street.

Anakests Will Cure the Worst Cases of

A Sworn Cure for Neuralgia, Rheuma-tism, Pams in Back, Lungs, Heart, Head, Kudneys and Nervous Discases—Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC ERM EDY. No cure no charge, \$50 for incurable case. I John street. All Ruptured Persons Suffer from the der, spine and kilneys, as well as from the injur spermatic cord and femoral artery, by the strej the legs. This dreadful afficion may be cured a sad results averted by Dr. SHRKMAN'S app Office, 637 Broadway. Consultation free.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid-Never tails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., K. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Joints, Warts, Frosted Feet, &c., cured without pain; Corn Cure, by mail, 50c.; Fever and Ague cured for \$1. Dr. Riok, 398 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Coughs and Colds.—Those Who Arsufering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness Sore Throst to, should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Dr. Newton's Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 34 Bond street.—Special attention given to chronic diseases. Consultation free.

Death from Fire.—On Tuesday at Day-break Jacob Stner, with his wife and daughter, lost their lives by fire breaking out while asleep at their re-sidence in Sixuath street. The TUNNICLIFFE FIRE DETECTOR AND ALARM at a nominal cost of \$1 will give a limely notice of a fire by a loud report sufficient to awaken all persons in an ordinary four story house, send and get one at 697 Broadway.

Dropsy Cured, Guaranteed, or No Charge.—E. M. PECK, 36 West Twenty-ninth street, four doors from Broadway, New York. Office hours from 18 to 12 o'clock A. M.

Furs.—Closing Out Sale Choice Stock of ine FURS, at reduced prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Giles & Co.'s Liniment Iodide of Amme NIA cures Paralysis, Chilblains and Chronic or Inflam-matory Rheumatism, &c. Best combination ever dis-covered. Price 40 cents and \$1 s bottle. Depot 45i Sixth

Gracenberg Vegetable Pills—A Health-giving and life-saving medicine; tonic, cleansing and purifying in action, they invigorate the body and dispai disease. Sold by druggists. GRAFFENBERG COMPANY, 56 Reade street.

Havana Bankers.—J. B. Martines & Co., 10 Wall street, New York, will pay the highest rates for Spanish Doubloons and Havana Bank Bills, &c. It Operates Like Magic.—Mrs. Wins-LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Mrs. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion— Warranied. All druggists; \$1. Depot, GILES & CO., 451 Sixth avenue, New York.

Rupture.—Dr. Marsh, Late of the Firm of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey street will receive his pa-cients at Aster House, rooms is and ig. Ladies' entrange. S. Marsh.

Wigs, Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss Practical 2500 Reward for an Inqurable Case.
Particulars in pamphlet wrapping Dr. SAGE'S CATARRES
REMEDY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS A. to a fortune. Thirty-two page pamphlet free.
VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 29 Wall street.

ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Clinton Hail Salerooms, astor place. Friday evening, January 16, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a very select and choice collection of Books, being the Library of a well known, compoissing, comprising one of the most elegant assortments of Standard and Illustrated Works offered this season, having been selected with great care and consisting of the best editions, all in costly bindings, viz. :—
British Poets, 118 vols., half morocco; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, folio; Lever's Works, 20 vols., half calf', Niest, Earc's Arabian Nights, 3 vols., half calf', Niest, Kegister, 50 vols.; Sir Waiter Scott's Completa Works, 100 vols., half morocco; Mrs. half morocco; Mrs. half morocco; Encyclopadia.

Britannics, 22 vols., half Russia, iastedition; Dickens' Works, 26 vols., half works, 26 vols., half works, 26 vols., half sussia, iastedition; Dickens' Works, 26 vols., half works, 26 vols., half works, 26 vols., half the selection of the property of the proper

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